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TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

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THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE COUNTRY.

SPEECH OF SENATOR MORTON AT WILMINGTON, OHIO.

What the Republican Party has Accomplished—Its Mission Not Yet Ended—The Policy of the Administration.

The Republican campaign in Ohio is being vigorously prosecuted. On Thursday, a grand mass meeting was held at Wilmington, Clinton county, which was addressed by ex-governor Hagans, of Ohio, and President Morton, of Indiana. Governor Hagans confined his remarks to an able discussion of the Federal and State finances, Senator Morton discussed briefly the general policy of the party and the administration. The following is a report of Senator Morton's speech:

It is now seven years since the people of this country elected the present Administration. It was elected by the votes of the people in the loyal States, who were then engaged in a struggle for the existence of the Government. The Democratic party had been in power for a number of years, and had used that power to aid the enemies of the Government in their efforts to overthrow it. Many of the leading men of the Democratic party had resigned their offices under the Government, and had gone into the rebellion, and were then engaged in the work of destroying the Government. The Democratic party, as a party, had given no support to the Government in its struggle for existence. On the contrary, it had opposed the war, and had opposed every measure that was necessary to be taken to carry on the war successfully. It had opposed the raising of troops, the raising of money, the issuing of legal tender notes, the establishment of the National Banking system, and every other measure that was necessary to be taken to enable the Government to put down the rebellion. The Democratic party was in favor of a cessation of hostilities, and of a recognition of the Confederacy. It was in favor of a compromise with the rebels, and of a recognition of their independence. The Democratic party, as a party, was in favor of the success of the rebellion. It is true that a large portion of the Democratic party did not go with the leaders of their party in this course, but a very considerable portion of the party did go with the leaders, and gave their support to the rebellion. The Democratic party, as a party, was in favor of the success of the rebellion, and of the destruction of the Government. When the Republican party came into power, it found the Government in the midst of a terrible struggle for existence. It found the Democratic party opposed to the Government in its struggle for existence. It found the Democratic party in favor of the success of the rebellion, and of the destruction of the Government. It found the Democratic party in favor of a recognition of the Confederacy. It found the Democratic party in favor of a compromise with the rebels. It found the Democratic party in favor of a cessation of hostilities. It found the Democratic party in favor of the success of the rebellion. It found the Democratic party in favor

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LORD AND LADY BYRON.

Soon after the publication of "Lady Byron Vindicated" had made Mrs. Beecher Stowe's name the literary sensation of the day, that lady visited England, and was much sought for by the aristocracy and literary circles. Lady Byron became one of her friends, and when Mrs. Stowen's return to the United States was announced, a number of the first ladies in England gave a farewell party in her honor. The writer was present on that occasion, and was much the cynosure of observation, attending her evening and meeting with Lord Byron—whom she married in his old age, and who died in Greece, in 1824, of fever, contracted in the Turkish campaign. At the time of this conversation Lady Byron was in ill health and had been warned by her physicians that she had very little time to live. The motive in attending Mrs. Stowen as the depositary of the secret was the hope of Lady Byron to recount the whole history to a person of another country, and entirely out of the sphere of personal and local feelings which might be supposed to influence those in the country and in the circles of life where the events really happened.

Mrs. Stowen faithfully kept the secret Lady Byron died, and since her death gallantitions have been made, particularly the recent book by a gentleman in Mrs. Stowen's native aldermen, in which the whole cause of Lord Byron's sorrows and wicked life is laid to his wife's charge. It was to her narrow selfishness and bigotry, the coldness of the great poet even to the end while the popular mind has latched to tenderest sympathy on Byron, it has only had contempt for his wife. Mrs. Stowen, after Lady Byron's death, expected that the truth would be told in England, but as it has not, and as fresh prevarication has been given by the book of Byron's former mistress, and its extensive circulation in the United States, she deems it her duty to make public the disclosures made to her by Lady Byron, whom Mrs. Stowen believes to have not only been a lady of extraordinary talent and genius, but one of the most evenly-tempered, Christian and charitable women in England—one in whom long suffering had developed traits of angelic loftiness.

Lady Byron, according to Mrs. Stowen—and this part of the story we shall pass by—was the only child of a union of uncongenial spirits. Lord Byron was conscious that it should remain a secret, why should not Mrs. Stowen be? It does not appear that she was under any obligation to silence; it further time a self-assumed one, based on her devotion to her friend's memory. But having come to the conclusion to make it public, she should have fulfilled it by authority and evidence which would have placed the narrative beyond question. Mrs. Stowen refers to "letters from Rumford" and "Cole," in which the whole crime is spoken of with dramatic particularity, are much stronger evidences of Lord Byron's insanity than his guilt, and that of his sister, for it must not be forgotten that Mrs. Stowen, in throwing Lady Byron to a pedestal of morality, goodness and virtue, shuts the poet's sister, of whom no word of reproach has heretofore reached us, to a similar depth of infamy and crime. As it is, Mrs. Stowen has originated a discussion on a dark and guilty subject, that will attract far more attention and be much more closely criticised in England than in the United States. Of course there will be another side to it, and the admirers of the poet, and those who feel an interest in defending his name and family from the charge of infamy, will not be slow in accepting the challenge Mrs. Stowen has thrown down. Until we read the response that will come from across the ocean, we advise a very guarded acceptance of the narrative.

Ass Packer belongs to the class of "limited bond holders" about whom the Pittsburgh *Post* has so frequently shrieked itself hoarse. Worse than that, he belongs to that "gregarious mean" class, who after getting very rich contrive to skirk out of their taxes. He fled from his home in Wards Church to a second rate Philadelphia hotel, by which operation he managed to get rid of paying about three-fourths of the taxes he owes his township. Of course those thousands have to be paid, and it is not too much to say that they are paid by those who are not so able to pay them as Mr. Packer himself. There is something indefinitely small and mean in a fraud—for we can call the thing by no other way—like this. Men who resort to tricks to shirk their taxes when discovered are universally and justly despised. No one pretends to deny the statement concerning Packer. As a mirror reflecting what kind of man he is, its accuracy is not questioned. In these days of taxation—the legacy of the unreasonable leaders whom Packer followed so far as he could without shouldering arms for the South—this person measures out to any downright dishonesty of Packer, ought to be enough to insure his rejection over the ballot box by the honest tax paying citizens of Pennsylvania. A man with twenty millions of dollars playing smart by cheating a patriot of paying his taxes equally with his fellow citizens, surely is not worthy of their votes for their highest honor.

The telegraphic announcement, from New York, that "The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on Tuesday, put on a train which will run from New York to Chicago in thirty hours," is premature. No such train has yet been put on, but we understand that the officers of the Pennsylvania Central are making one a time table with that object in view, which will probably appear on or before the first Sunday in October. It is proposed to make the run from New York to Pittsburgh, one hundred and forty-two miles, in three hours, and from this city to Chicago, four hundred and sixty-eight miles, in the same number of hours. The stoppages in these runs will be very few, and much of the time saved will be in avoiding stops.

The telegraphic correspondent from Washington, who "knows how the land lies," has been sending us constant items to prove that a war with the Southern party would have much to regret, so deeply disappointed have been the prognostications of this class of alarmist concerning the Southern elections. Discovering all ammunition or idea of revenge for the past, yet harassed point only dissent those who may only differ with him in the degree of their loyalty, this correspondent is now indefinitely suggesting the necessity of a standing army for the crime of rebellion. The correspondential conclusion as follows:

> Throughout the Commercial area the President of the United States is regarded as the embodiment of the political party in the national party that elected him, and the Democratic party is the party that opposed him, and is the party that opposed and resisted the measures of the Government, and is the party that is responsible for all the evils that have resulted from the rebellion. The correspondential conclusion as follows:

> If it be said that a celebrated Cuban cigar maker, influenced, among other considerations that the name of Lord Byron, flourish, was similar to that of Cain, determined to let the immediate cause of anger at that point. The experiment proved a success, a single factory has now over one hundred operatives, and is turning out from fifteen to twenty thousand cigars per month. Other factories, and two hundred thousand cigars per month are now being turned out from the Key West establishment. They are sold freely on the finest brands of Cuban cigars, and have a ready sale at twenty dollars per thousand, or a little over a cent each, less than the present prices asked and paid for similar articles. Some difficulty will be speedily encountered at Key West, and altogether there is a good prospect ahead for the manufacture.

In the Forrest divorce case, although the following past something more than Persia, not about to be married the plaintiff. The remonstrance, it would appear, was not from the outraged, the ornament, and the scandals, the interest upon those fees and other expenses. The item of interest on two acres amounted to some interest, while the interest on twenty-six acres was but a trifle. Instead of the course of the suit amounted to something like $1,000 per acre. It will be seen, quite an extraordinary good thing out of the case, although the lawyers have long been in the habit of getting fat upon the misfortunes of Mrs. Forrest, stipulating only that it should be without the scandal.

A correspondent, a friend of the late Mr. Stowe, of this city who fell during the late war. It will be thirty-six feet long and sixty cubicals. The engine is E. Simmons, Esq., who proposes to display it in this city for the benefit of the Fire Department of this city for the benefit, gun. An exhibition has been formed, of which Admiral Foote is the President. Mayor Mellon, which is to be the Vice President. It proposes to gather together the officers and soldiers of the navy, and officers and men of the marine corps.

The following memorial testimonials is now being largely circulated in New York.

> To the Congress of the United States:
>
> We, the undersigned, respectfully ask your attention to the great need of increasing the facilities for the transportation of the mails of the country, and to the importance of the duty on your part of providing for the speedy transmission of the mails to the Pacific coast, and to the Territories and States on the line of the Pacific Railroad, and to the Territories and States on the line of the Pacific Railroad, and to the Territories and States on the line of the Pacific Railroad

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INTERNAL COMMERCE.

Iron on canal—according to Scott—The Queensport and the Lewisburg—Improvement of Susquehanna.

SELLING GEMS TO THE UNITED STATES.

How Mr. Gutenson Had a Chance and Missed It.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The Conflict of Authority in New York—Other Farmers' Societies to a Greater or Less Extent.

COAL FIELDS.

Discovery of an Immense Bed of Coal. Coast in the Pittsburgh Coalfields. Value of Above Coal Discovered.

THE SUSQUEHANNA COAL FIELDS.

Discovery of an Immense Bed of Coal. Coast in the Pittsburgh Coalfields. Value of Above Coal Discovered.

[illegible]

How Gladstone's Idea—The Scheme to Secure Votes.

[illegible]

The Commercial Bulletin Corps.

Legislative Reform.

EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

How Sedentary and Watchful of Foreign Affairs.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 18, 1869.

Money continues in plentiful supply at discount, gilt-edged paper, and borrowers who have the proper kind of collaterals are accommodated at more moderate rates. There is still a good deal of paper offered to the money brokers daily which indicates more than ordinary sales to the leader, and this condition is taken to be encouraging to the speculative, this class of paper is only taken at high rates.

—The New York Times comments as follows on the general tone of the financial feature in that market as follows:

On the stock Exchange and in the gold room to-day the feeling of business in the latter was the most marked feature, for all appearances, a more excited afternoon upon gold has not been witnessed for a long time. Brokers from the Stock Exchange rooms and supply of money, which, for the first time in many days, was on the basis of 6 per cent., rushed in the gold room, where it was immediately loaned at the highest rates. Where it subsequently got to, or whether it was returned to the Stock Exchange, or remained in the gold room, is not known, but it is certain that the supply of gold at higher rates was greatly increased, and that the demand for it was not diminished, but rather increased. Another illustration of the necessity of maintaining the gold market, and of a reasonable confidence in the future of the country, is afforded by the fact that the Bullionists have been compelled to go out without any aid from the Government, and to rely entirely upon their own resources and upon the support of the commercial community. The Bullionists were immediately compelled to fortify by some one means, and, as a matter of course, the Gallery took refuge in the Treasury, and the Treasury in the Custom House

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1869.

TERMS.

OUR FIGHTING POETS.

GEN. LOUIS CASS, the famous Kentucky orator, used to say that when he had attained two or three of the most commonplace acts of a man, he would describe him to accurately as a surveyor could run out a piece of land, after finding the original stake and stones. When a man like Ann Parson, little known except for his wealth, comes before the people for a prominent position, this is the only means of ascertaining his true character. Had the Democratic masses applied this rule before Parson's nomination, he must have failed in the Convention, or been forced to expend a vastly greater sum than his nomination is understood to have cost him. That the ladies were ignorant of the points in his character and career which must prove most unfortunate objections to him in the minds of the People of Pennsylvania, is not impossible, paradoxical as it may seem. The humility with which these leaders, the BIDDLES, the BIGLERS, the WALLACES, the HENDERSONS and others of the Democratic school, cling to the ideas and purposes which made everywhere else the war hated out of doors in the mud hearth, is little less than marvellous. Still possessed with the anti-rebellion heresies, they lose an opportunity that offers the slightest chance to bring them forward. To PARSON they gave the nomination simply because they knew that through him and that he has been true to what they call Democracy in its most common sense as well as by origin, in the State's quarrel. Democracy, in other words the ideas, maxims and principles which, in the days immediately preceding the disruption, had been C. HARRISONISM for leader and champion. In this school PARSON and those who gave him the present nomination belonged. The nomination sprang now that hated assertion, the most manifestation of which had been kept secret, and is this nominated. It is designed, so far as PARSON's election can do it, to revive all the purposes everdear to the class of Democratic politicians who believed EMANCIPATION so long and so far as they could without literally abandoning arms in the rebel service, to whom every Union victory was a pang, and whose hearts today go forth towards DAVIS, BRECKINRIDGE, TOOMBS and their like, as patriots whom if they might they would call back to the highest places of trust and honor in the land.

Now, it is precisely to this circle of men that PARSON belonged and does still belong. All the chief as prominently a secessionist as a man could be and live in Pennsylvania, throughout the war he was as consistent as it was possible for him to be, and to-day he stands before the people in the same shoes that he stood in at the Charleston Convention, the appear of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, and subsequently, at the Secession Convention in Baltimore, when Judge C. BRECKINRIDGE was nominated.

Whether ladies towards the circles will discover that there is just the significance in PARSON's nomination or "the time," the election would be no important manner to inform the rebel sentiment, which is to-day dangerous, and by lingering itself with this kindred influences in every occasion that offers, is gradually working itself to the center and into places of influence and patronage.

As to PARSON's position and principles just preceding and during the rebellion, there is scarcity or proof. In LANCASTER, in our State, is published an anti-negro Democratic weekly paper, by the name of the title of "*Father Abraham*." The editor, it will be seen from the following, is a good witness as to PARSON's principles and consecration in the days of Democratic and treason. That paper having asserted that PARSON supported Democratic, the Evening *Bulletin* denied it, whereupon it is also as follows:

"Father Abraham happens to be well acquainted with the sentiments of Hon. ANN PARSON, and the editor of that paper has published in the columns of the Democratic party, and has never been contradicted. When the news came to Lancaster that Fort Sumter had been attacked and its gallant little garrison starved into submission by the rebels, and the call was made by President LINCOLN for troops to march South, and when the people were rising en masse to defend the flag, and when the Democratic leaders, and the editor of the Democratic organ of Lancaster, and nearly all the prominent men of the party, were denouncing the war as a failure, and were opposing the raising of troops, ANN PARSON was one of the few men who came out boldly and openly in favor of the war, and was one of the first to raise a company for the service of the country. He was elected Captain of the company, and went into camp with it. He was afterwards elected Major of the regiment, and served with it for three months, when he resigned and returned home. He was a brave officer, and a true patriot, and was highly esteemed by his men. He was a Democrat, and a true one, and he was not ashamed of the fact. He was not afraid to avow his principles, and he did not hesitate to do his duty. He was a Democrat who believed in the war, and he was not afraid to say so. He was a Democrat who believed in the war, and he was not afraid to say so. He was a Democrat who believed in the war, and he was not afraid to say so